12. Diagnoses of new Species of Terrestrial and Fluviatile Shells from British and German East Africa, with the Description of a new Genus (*Eussoia*) from the Eusso Nyiro River, B.E. Africa. By H. B. Preston, F.Z.S.

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(Plates XXXI. & XXXII.*)

The species described in the present paper were all, with one exception, collected by Mr. Robin Kemp during his more recent travels in British East Africa. As they represent only a very small portion of the large number of species sent home by Mr. Kemp, it will be readily seen what a vast field there is for investigation in the molluscan fauna of this almost hitherto unknown conchological province.

Ennea microstriata, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. fig. 7.)

Shell scarcely rimate, ovate, edentulate, moderately thin, cream-coloured; whorls 6, the first four small, regularly increasing, the fifth large in proportion, gibbous, the sixth proportionately longer though not quite so broad, marked especially on the fifth whorl with oblique, distant, regular growth-lines, and sculptured with closely-set, microscopic, scratch-like striæ; suture impressed, closely and rather finely crenellate below; umbilical area represented by a somewhat broad depression, sloping to an extremely narrow, elongate, and shallow fissure; columella rather vertically descending in a gentle curve; labrum narrowly outwardly expanded, very slightly reflexed; aperture subquadrate.

Alt. 7·5, diam. maj. 5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 2, diam. 2 mm.

Hab. Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa (*Connolly*).

Natalina permembranacea, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. figs. 20, 20 *a*, 20 *b*.)

Shell perforate, suborbicular, with almost planulate spire, membranaceous, pale brownish horn-colour; whorls 5, marked with closely-set, oblique, arcuate, transverse wrinkles; suture impressed, very narrowly margined below; umbilicus moderately narrow, deep; columella outwardly expanded above, vitreous, descending in an oblique curve, diffused above into a thin, glassy, ill-defined callus which reaches the upper margin of the labrum; labrum membranaceous, slightly reflexed, receding below, projecting above; aperture ovate.

Alt. 6·25, diam. maj. 14·25, diam. min. 11·75 mm.

Aperture: alt. 6·25, diam. 7·25 mm.

Hab. Kigezi, extreme S.W. Uganda, at an altitude of 6000 ft. (*Robin Kemp*).

* For explanation of the Plates see p. 193.

Africarion kempi, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. fig. 3.)

Shell subovate, with moderately depressed spire, yellowish brown; whorls 3, marked with arcuate, wrinkle-like growth-ridges; suture impressed, narrowly margined below; columella vertically descending above, somewhat obliquely curved below; labrum simple, projecting in front, receding above and below aperture rather squarely ovate,

Alt. 7, diam. maj. 14, diam. min. 10·75 mm.

Aperture: alt. nearly 7, diam. 8 mm.

Hab. Between Entebbe and Mbarara, S.W. Uganda (*Robin Kemp*).

Africarion microstriata, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. figs. 4, 4 *a*.)

Shell rather small, thin, moderately globose, with small and depressed spire, pale yellowish horn-colour; whorls 3, the first two very small, the last proportionately very large, marked with transverse, arcuate growth-wrinkles and microscopic, closely-set, wavy, spiral striæ; suture impressed; base of shell rather inflated; columella descending in a strong curve; labrum acute, receding below and sharply above, very prominently projecting in front; aperture very broadly and somewhat compressedly sublunate.

Alt. 5·75, diam. maj. 11·25, diam. min. 8·5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 5·75, diam. 6·25 mm.

Hab. Between Mbarara and Kigezi, extreme S.W. Uganda (*Robin Kemp*).

Africarion microgranulata, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. figs. 5, 5 *a*.)

Shell differing from *A. microstriata* in its much finer sculpture, the spiral striæ being very much finer and still more closely set; moreover, they are crossed by fine, oblique, transverse striæ, thus presenting under the microscope a finely granular appearance. The present species is also rather larger, the last whorl is somewhat more inflated, and the labrum less prominently projecting in front; the aperture is much higher in proportion to its breadth, and the columella is even more curved than is the case with *A. microstriata*.

Alt. 8, diam. maj. 12, diam. min. 9 mm.

Aperture: alt. 8, diam. 7 mm.

Hab. Kigezi, extreme S.W. Uganda, at an altitude of 6000 ft. (*Robin Kemp*).

Vitrina compacta, sp. n. (Pl. XXXII. fig. 11.)

Shell semiorbicular, not very thin, pale brown; whorls $2\frac{1}{4}$, rapidly increasing, smooth but for radiate lines of growth, the last whorl subangulate at the periphery; suture impressed, slightly crenellate and narrowly margined below; base of shell rather inflated; columella descending in a very gentle curve, narrowly outwardly reflexed and diffused into a light callus which reaches the upper margin of the labrum; labrum simple, the margins converging; aperture broadly subovate.

Alt. 4·5, diam. maj. 9, diam. min. 7 mm.

Aperture: alt. 4, diam. 4·75 mm.

Hab. Between Mbarara and Kigezi, extreme S.W. Uganda (*Robin Kemp*).

Zingis kempi, sp. n. (Pl. XXXII. fig. 14.)

Shell small, perforate, thin, rather depressedly turbinate, greenish olive; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, the earlier whorls somewhat pitted, the later sculptured with oblique, radiate growth-plicæ, the last whorl subangulate at the periphery; suture impressed; base of shell slightly inflated; umbilicus narrow, deep, slightly overhung by the outward expansion of the columella; columella somewhat broadly outwardly expanded, descending in a very slight curve; labrum acute, simple, receding below; aperture obliquely sublunate.

Alt. 2·5, diam. maj. 5·25, diam. min. 4·5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 2·25, diam. 2 mm.

Hab. Between Mbarara and Kigezi, extreme S.W. Uganda (*Robin Kemp*).

Zingis papyracea, sp. n. (Pl. XXXII. fig. 15.)

Shell rimate, very thin, globosely turbinate, pale yellowish horn-colour; whorls 5, the first four regularly increasing, the last large, inflated, marked with transverse growth-lines, and minute, wavy, transverse striæ; suture impressed, very narrowly margined below: perforation very narrow, almost covered by the outward expansion of the columella; columella outwardly reflexed and vertically descending above, curved below; labrum thin, very slightly reflexed, especially towards the base; aperture very broadly and compressedly sublunate.

Alt. 8·25, diam. maj. 13·5, diam. min. 11·25 mm.

Aperture: alt. 6·75, diam. 6·25 mm.

Hab. Kigezi, extreme S.W. Uganda, at an altitude of 6000 ft. (*Robin Kemp*).

Zingis planispira, sp. n. (Pl. XXXII. fig. 16.)

Shell perforate, thin, almost membranaceous, very depressedly turbinate, semiorbicular, pale yellowish brown, painted with a super-sutural line of dull reddish purple, which appears on the last whorl as a narrow, super-peripheral band; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, somewhat rapidly increasing, the last large and slightly descending in front, sculptured throughout with radiate wrinkles; suture impressed; umbilicus moderately wide, deep; columella descending in a sharp curve, outwardly rather broadly expanded; labrum acute, reflexed throughout; aperture very broadly and depressedly sublunate.

Alt. 6·75, diam. maj. 13·75, diam. min. 11 mm.

Aperture: alt. 5, diam. 6 mm.

Hab. Between Entebbe and Mbarara, Uganda (*Robin Kemp*).

In shape resembling the Eastern Helicoid genus *Planispira*.

Thapsiella millestriata, sp. n. (Pl. XXXII. fig. 12.)

Shell perforate, very depressedly turbinate, thin, pale yellowish brown; whorls $4\frac{1}{4}$, regularly and rather rapidly increasing, marked throughout with radiate and very minute and closely-set, wavy, spiral striæ; suture impressed, margined below; umbilicus narrow, deep, partly concealed by the outward expansion of the columella; columella outwardly expanded above, very obliquely descending, a well-defined, outwardly projecting callus reaching from it to the upper margin of the labrum; labrum thin, acute, receding below; aperture very broadly and compressedly sublunate.

Alt. 4, diam. maj. 8, diam. min. 6·75 mm.

Aperture: alt. 3·5, diam. nearly 4·25 mm.

Hab. Near Kigezi, extreme S.W. Uganda, at an altitude of 6000 ft. (*Robin Kemp*).

Thapsiella opposita, sp. n. (Pl. XXXII. fig. 13.)

Shell differing from *Helix zanguebarica* Craven * in being spirally sculptured throughout and in having no transverse striæ on the spire, whereas *H. zanguebarica* has no spirals on the spire but is strongly transversely striate, the basal striæ are not so apparent as those on *H. zanguebarica*; in other respects there is a great resemblance between the two species.

Alt. 1·75, diam. maj. 1·5 mm.

Hab. Mt. Kenangop, Aberdare Range, British East Africa (*Robin Kemp*).

It may be as well to mention here that through the courtesy of Mr. E. A. Smith I have microscopically examined the type specimen of Mr. Craven's species in the British Museum, which is, as stated above, basally spirally striate, though no mention is made of this important character in his description.

Kaliella consobrina, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. fig. 11.)

Shell rimate, conical, pale brownish horn-colour; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, sculptured with fine, oblique, slightly wavy, closely-set, transverse striæ, the last strongly carinate at the periphery; base of shell rather inflated, marked with lines of growth and fine, wavy, spiral striæ; suture impressed, narrowly but strongly callously margined above; umbilicus reduced to a mere chink; columella outwardly expanded and very vertically descending above, oblique below; labrum simple; aperture angularly sublunate.

Alt. 3·75, diam. maj. nearly 4, diam. min. 3·5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1·25, diam. 1·25 mm.

Hab. Between the Igembi Hills and Nyeri, British East Africa (*Robin Kemp*).

Kaliella depauperata, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. figs. 13, 13 *a*.)

Shell differing from *K. consobrina* in its smaller size, it having one whorl less, and in its proportionately broader shape, in being very bluntly carinate at the periphery, and in its rather lighter colour; moreover, it lacks the spiral basal striæ of that species.

* Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1880, p. 217, pl. xxii. figs. 4 *a*, *b*, *c*.

Alt. 2, diam. maj. 2·75, diam. min. 2·5 mm.

Hab. Between the Igembi Hills and Nyeri, British East Africa (*Robin Kemp*).

Kaliella kigeziensis, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. fig. 14.)

Shell allied to *K. consobrina*, but imperforate, narrower in form, with proportionately higher aperture and rather finer transverse sculpture; the columella also descends vertically throughout its whole length.

Alt. 3, diam. maj. 3·25, diam. min. 3 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1·25, diam. 1 mm.

Hab. Between Mbarara and Kigezi, extreme S.W. Uganda; also at various points in the neighbourhood of Kigezi itself (*Robin Kemp*).

Kaliella iredalei, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. fig. 12.)

Shell rimate, small, conically turbinate, light reddish brown; whorls 6, rather convex, the last *not carinate at the periphery*, sculptured with very fine, somewhat oblique, transverse striæ; base of shell marked with lines of growth and sculptured with slightly distant, fine, wavy striæ; suture well impressed, *not margined*; umbilicus very narrow, partly concealed by the outward expansion of the columella; columella outwardly expanded, vertically descending in a gentle curve above, oblique below; labrum simple; aperture sublunate.

Alt. 2·5, diam. maj. 2·75, diam. min. 2·5 mm.

Hab. Between the Igembi Hills and Nyeri, British East Africa (*Robin Kemp*).

The very characteristic sculpture of this pretty little species is only visible under the microscope.

Sitala iredalei, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. fig. 15.)

Shell rather acuminately turbinate, with convex base, pale greyish yellow; whorls 6, somewhat rapidly increasing, the last inflated, sculptured with microscopic, spiral striæ and oblique, transverse riblets or creases; suture impressed; columella vertically descending, slightly angled below; aperture ovate.

Alt. 4·25, diam. maj. 4·25 mm.

Aperture: alt. 2, diam. 1·75 mm.

Hab. Mt. Kenangop, Aberdare Range, British East Africa (*Robin Kemp*).

Trachycystis iredalei, sp. n. (Pl. XXXII. figs. 8, 8 *a*, 8 *b*.)

Shell small, depressedly suborbicular, almost planulate, reddish brown; whorls 3, the apical whorl large, smooth, the remainder sculptured throughout with rather fine and closely-set, obliquely arcuate, transverse costulæ, between which occur very fine, transverse striæ, crossed by extremely fine spirals, both these last and the transverse striæ being only visible with the aid of the microscope; suture well impressed; umbilicus very wide and

rather deep; columella very oblique; labrum simple; aperture broadly sublunate.

Alt. ·75, diam. maj. 2, diam. min. 1·75 mm.

Hab. Between the Igembi Hills and Nyeri, British East Africa (*Robin Kemp*).

Leucochiloides chanlerensis, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. fig. 16.)

Shell small, rimate, cylindrically fusiform, slightly shining, reddish brown; whorls 5, regularly increasing, the last ascending in front, marked with oblique, transverse growth-lines; suture well impressed; umbilicus very narrow; columella curved; labrum rather narrowly expanded, whitish, not reflexed; aperture subcircular, bearing a single, nodulous denticle just below the point of insertion of the labrum with the parietal wall.

Alt. nearly 4, diam. maj. 1·75 mm.

Aperture: alt. ·75, diam. nearly ·75 mm.

Hab. Chanler Falls, Eusso Nyiro, British East Africa (*Robin Kemp*).

Leucochiloides iredalei, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. fig. 18.)

Shell differing from *L. chanlerensis* in its blunter form, more swollen whorls, deeper suture, more open umbilicus, straighter columella, and narrower and more erect labrum; moreover, it lacks the nodulous denticle which in the present species is replaced by an *erect* white denticle situate *low down on the parietal wall* well within the aperture, and a smaller erect squarish denticle on the columella also situate well within the opening.

Alt. 3·5, diam. maj. 1·75 mm.

Aperture: alt. ·75, diam. nearly ·75 mm.

Hab. Eusso Nyiro, British East Africa (*Robin Kemp*).

Leucochiloides soror, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. fig. 17.)

Very closely allied to *L. chanlerensis* and possibly only a variety of that species; it differs, however, in its larger size, more open umbilicus, though having a proportionately narrower base, and in having an additional whorl, the aperture is also more ovate than is the case in that species.

Alt. 6, diam. maj. 2·25 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1·5, diam. 1·25 mm.

Hab. Chanler Falls, Eusso Nyiro, British East Africa (*Robin Kemp*).

Leucochiloides gaziensis, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. fig. 19.)

Shell small, ovately fusiform, pale reddish brown; whorls 5, convex, marked with fine, oblique, transverse striæ; suture deeply impressed; umbilical area broadly depressed; labrum with converging upper margin, white, rather broadly expanded; aperture ovate.

Alt. nearly 4·5, diam. maj. 2·25, diam. min. 2 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1, diam. ·5 mm.

Hab. Gazi, British East Africa (*Robin Kemp*).

Alæa keniana, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. fig. 6.)

Shell minute, cylindrically ovate with very obtuse apex, scarcely rimate, moderately thin, pale reddish chestnut; whorls 4, convex, shouldered above, marked with fine, oblique, transverse striæ and slightly malleated; suture well impressed; columella whitish, internally broad; labrum erectly reflexed, the margins joined by a thin whitish callus; aperture very broadly inversely auriform.

Alt. 2, diam. maj. 2·25 mm.

Hab. Mt. Kenia, at an altitude of from 6000 to 9000 ft. (*Robin Kemp*).

Homorus iredalei, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. fig. 10.)

Shell moderately large, subulately fusiform, with minute apex, covered with a yellowish periostracum, on the lower whorls closely, obliquely, transversely banded with dark blackish purple; whorls 10, flattened, the first minute, the second proportionately large, the remainder regularly increasing, smooth but for lines of growth; suture lightly impressed, faintly crenellate below; columella short, gently curved, abruptly truncate, diffused above into a thickish, well-defined callus which reaches the upper margin of the labrum; labrum simple; aperture elongately ovate.

Alt. 31·25, diam. maj. 9·25 mm.

Aperture: alt. 8·5, diam. 4·5 mm.

Hab. Between Mbarara and Kigezi, extreme S.W. Uganda (*Robin Kemp*).

Succinea kempi, sp. n. (Pl. XXXII. figs. 2, 2 *a*.)

Shell ovate, opaque, cream-coloured; remaining whorls 2, the first very small, the last comparatively very large, marked only with lines of growth; suture impressed, broadly margined below; columella very obliquely curved; labrum simple, acute; aperture dilated, ovate.

Alt. 7·25, diam. maj. 5·5, diam. min. 3·25 mm.

Aperture: alt. 6, diam. 4 mm.

Hab. Between Entebbe and Mbarara, S.W. Uganda (*Robin Kemp*).

A remarkable form, easily recognizable by its minute spire and enormously large last whorl.

Succinea princei, sp. n. (Pl. XXXII. figs. 3, 3 *a*.)

Shell ovately fusiform, very thin, pale yellowish horn-colour; whorls $2\frac{1}{2}$, the last very long, polished, smooth but for lines of growth; columella arched; aperture dilated, very large.

Alt. 7·25, diam. maj. 3·5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 5, diam. 2·5 mm.

Hab. Nakuru, British East Africa (*Robin Kemp*).

Blauneria exsilium, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. fig. 8.)

Shell subulate, thin, pale yellowish horn-colour; whorls 8, smooth but for lines of growth, polished, shining, flat; suture

linear, broadly margined below; columella arched, white, extending into a thick, white, narrow, well-defined callus, bearing a single plait above, obliquely truncate below; labrum acute, whitish; aperture narrowly inversely auriform.

Alt. 4·5, diam. maj. 1·25 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1·5, diam. ·5 mm.

Hab. Gazi, British East Africa (*Robin Kemp*).

Ancylus kempi, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. figs. 2, 2 *a*.)

Shell rectangularly ovate, depressed, somewhat sinuous on the left side, with subcentral apex, olive-brown, marked with concentric growth-lines, and indistinctly sculptured towards the margin with faint, radiate striæ, which are more visible on the interior surface of the shell; margin acute; interior of shell polished, shining, pale brown.

Alt. 1·25, diam. maj. 4·25, diam. min. 3·25 mm.

Hab. Kigezi, extreme S.W. Uganda, at an altitude of 6000 ft. (*Robin Kemp*).

Limnæa kempi, sp. n. (Pl. XXXII. fig. 1.)

Shell small, ovately fusiform, thin, pale reddish brown; whorls 3, the last large and somewhat elongate, marked with fine, silky, transverse growth-striæ; suture well impressed; columella obliquely descending, not twisted or arched above, diffused into a very thin, well-defined, parietal callus which reaches the upper margin of the labrum; labrum simple, acute, somewhat dilated at the base; aperture very elongately ovate.

Alt. 7·5, diam. maj. 4 mm.

Aperture: alt. 5, diam. 2·5 mm.

Hab. Kisumi, Lake Victoria Nyanza, British East Africa (*Robin Kemp*).

Planorbis kigeziensis, sp. n. (Pl. XXXII. figs. 5, 5 *a*, 5 *b*.)

Shell small, depressed, suborbicular, with concave spire, thin, pale greenish grey; whorls 4, regularly and rather rapidly increasing, the last obtusely angled above, somewhat sharply angled below, sculptured with fine, closely-set, arcuate, transverse striæ; suture well impressed; base of shell not very convex; umbilical depression very wide, shallow; columella descending very obliquely and diffused above into a projecting callus which reaches the upper margin of the labrum; labrum simple, acute, projecting in front, receding above and below, the margins converging; aperture subelliptical.

Alt. 1, diam. maj. nearly 3·5, diam. min. 3 mm.

Hab. Kigezi, extreme S.W. Uganda, at an altitude of 6000 ft. (*Robin Kemp*).

Planorbis sperabilis, sp. n. (Pl. XXXII. figs. 4, 4 *a*, 4 *b*.)

Shell very small, depressedly orbicular, thin, greyish-yellow horn-colour; whorls 3, rather rapidly increasing, marked with

somewhat strong, radiate growth-lines; base of shell slightly concave; labrum receding below, the margins joined by a thin callus; aperture subcircular.

Alt. nearly ·5, diam. maj. nearly 2, diam. min. 1·5 mm.

Aperture: alt. ·25, diam. ·25 mm.

Hab. Gazi, British East Africa (*Robin Kemp*).

Segmentina eussoensis, sp. n. (Pl. XXXII. figs. 6, 6 *a*, 6 *b*.)

Shell depressedly orbicular, with concave spire and almost planulate base, pale yellowish wax-colour, polished, somewhat shining; whorls 4½, rapidly increasing, the last large and rounded, angled above and bluntly carinate at the periphery, below which the base of the shell is nearly flat; suture rather lightly impressed, margined below; umbilicus wide, shallow; labrum thin, rapidly receding below; aperture depressedly and angularly sublunate.

Alt. 1·5, diam. maj. 5·25, diam. min. 4·75 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1·25, diam. 1 mm.

Hab. Chanler Falls, Eusso Nyiro, British East Africa (*Robin Kemp*).

Segmentina kempi, sp. n. (Pl. XXXII. figs. 7, 7 *a*, 7 *b*.)

Shell small, suborbicular, planulate above and below, with concave spire, white, polished, shining; whorls 4, the first three small, regularly increasing, the last very large, rounded above, sharply angular below, indistinctly sculptured with microscopic, silky, transverse striæ; suture impressed, irregular; umbilicus moderately narrow, and deep; columella obliquely descending, angled below, extending above into a parietal callus which joins the upper or sutural margin of the last whorl well within the shell; labrum acute, receding below; aperture triangular.

Alt. 1, diam. maj. 3·75, diam. min. 2·25 mm.

Hab. Kigezi, extreme S.W. Uganda, at an altitude of 6000 ft. (*Robin Kemp*).

Vivipara rubicunda, v. Martens, var. kisumiensis, var. n. (Pl. XXXII. fig. 9.)

Shell differing from the typical form in its larger size, darker colour, and in being proportionately higher and narrower, the aperture is also more ovate and the peristome edged with black.

Alt. 28, diam. maj. 15·75, diam. min. 12 mm.

Aperture: alt. 10, diam. 7 mm.

Hab. Kisumi, Lake Victoria Nyanza, British East Africa (*Robin Kemp*).

Assimania aurifera, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. fig. 9.)

Shell turbinate, perforate, thin, semitransparent, dark brownish horn-colour, minutely and densely freckled with golden yellow; whorls 5½, regularly increasing, shouldered above, convex, very minutely spirally striate; suture well impressed; umbilicus moderately wide, deep; columella very oblique, obtuse-angled,

slightly outwardly reflexed; labrum simple, acute; aperture irregularly roundly ovate.

Alt. 3·75, diam. maj. 2·75 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1·5, diam. 1 mm.

Hab. Gazi, British East Africa (*Robin Kemp*).

Eussoia, gen. n.

Shell solid, conical, resembling *Assimania*, but without operculum, though fluviatile in its habits.

Type of genus, *E. inopina*.

The genus, as above stated, bears a great resemblance to *Assimania*, but though I have been able to examine a large number of specimens collected alive, and which still contained the decaying animal, I have been unable to find any trace of operculum: moreover, on physiographical grounds alone, I should be loth to refer it to that genus, which is essentially a coast form, whereas the point at which the present specimens were collected is at least 375 miles from the nearest point on the African sea-board, and it is extremely probable, judging by the maps at my disposal, that the connection by water between the locality where the present species was collected and the sea is very much more than that distance; the Eusso Nyiro after flowing through Lake Lorian, is at present believed to flow out of that lake as the Lakojira River, a tributary of the Juba, which it joins not far from its mouth and which forms the north-eastern boundary-line between British East Africa and Italian Somaliland.

Pending the examination of the animal, which in the specimens sent home by Mr. Kemp was not in sufficiently good condition for dissectional purposes, I propose to place the genus temporarily in the vicinity of the Assimanieidæ.

Eussoia inopina, sp. n. (Pl. XXXII. fig. 10.)

Shell small, rimate, turbinately conic, dark reddish brown; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, regularly increasing, flattish, except the last, which is somewhat globose, marked only with transverse growth-lines; suture impressed; umbilicus very narrow, almost covered by the dilation of the columella; columella descending in a rounded curve, rather erectly dilated, diffused above into a thin, parietal callus; labrum simple; aperture subovate.

Alt. 3·5, diam. maj. 2·5, diam. min. 2 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1·75, diam. 1·25 mm.

Hab. Banks of the Eusso Nyiro River, British East Africa (*Robin Kemp*).

Sphærium kigeziensis, sp. n. (Pl. XXXI. figs. 1, 1 *a*.)

Shell very small, triangularly ovate, yellowish red; both valves closely concentrically striate, the striæ being rather coarser towards the umbonal region; umbones rather large, not prominent; dorsal margin sharply arched; ventral margin gently rounded; anterior side rather abruptly descending; posterior side subrostrate, somewhat angularly rounded; cardinal tooth in right

valve small, oblique, slightly notched anteriorly; cardinal teeth in left valve very small, converging; lateral teeth in right valve very weak, in left valve weak, somewhat curved; scars very lightly impressed; interior of shell somewhat granular.

Long. 3, lat. 3·5 mm.

Hab. Kigezi, extreme S.W. Uganda, at an altitude of 6000 ft. (*Robin Kemp*).

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

Plate XXXI.

Fig. 1. *Sphærium kigeziensis*, × 5.
1 *a*. „ „ hinge, × 5.
2 & 2 *a*. *Ancylus kempi*, × 5.
3. *Africarion kempi*, nat. size.
4. „ *microstriata*, × 1½.
4 *a*. „ „ sculpture, × 12.
5. „ *microgranulata*, × 1½.
5 *a*. „ „ sculpture, × 12.
6. *Alæa keniana*, × 10.
7. *Ennea microstriata*, × 2½.
8. *Blauneria exsilium*, × 5.
9. *Assimania aurifera*, × 6.
10. *Homorus iredalei*, nat. size.
11. *Kaliella consobrina*, × 6.
12. „ *iredalei*, × 6.
13. „ *depauperata*, × 6.
13 *a*. „ „ sculpture, × 12.
14. „ *kigeziensis*, × 6.
15. *Sitala iredalei*, × 4.
16. *Leucochiloides chanlerensis*, × 7.
17. „ *soror*, × 4.
18. „ *iredalei*, × 7.
19. „ *gaziensis*, × 6.
20. *Natalina permembranacea*, × 1½.
20 *a*. „ „ spire, × 1½.
20 *b*. „ „ base, × 1½.

Plate XXXII.

Fig. 1. *Limnæa kempi*, × 3.
2 & 2 *a*. *Succinea kempi*, × 2½.
3 & 3 *a*. „ *princei*, × 2½.
4. *Planorbis sperabilis*, × 8.
4 *a*. „ „ spire, × 8.
4 *b*. „ „ base, × 8.
5. „ *kigeziensis*, × 6.
5 *a*. „ „ spire, × 6.
5 *b*. „ „ base, × 6.
6. *Segmentina cussoensis*, × 3.
6 *a*. „ „ spire, × 3.
6 *b*. „ „ base, × 3.
7. „ *kempi*, × 6.
7 *a*. „ „ spire, × 6.
7 *b*. „ „ base, × 6.
8. *Trachycystis iredalei*, × 8.
8 *a*. „ „ spire, × 8.
8 *b*. „ „ base, × 8.
9. *Viripara rubicunda*, var. *kisumiensis*, nat. size.
10. *Eussoia inopina*, × 5.
11. *Vitrina compacta*, × 2.
12. *Thapsiella millestriata*, × 2.
13. „ *opposita*, × 8.
14 *Zingis kempi*, × 4.
15. „ *papyracea*, × 1⅓.
16. „ *planispira*, × 1⅓.